

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The President and Our Victories.

A PROCLAMATION FOR THANKS AND PRAYER.

A Philadelphia Newspaper Panished.

EMANCIPATION IN THE DISTRICT.

THE TAX BILL IN THE SENATE.

OUR RECENT VICTORIES—THANKS AND PRAYER.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to vouchsafe signal

victories to the land and naval forces engaged in suppressing

an internal rebellion, and in the same time to avert from our

country the dangers of intervention and invasion.

It is therefore recommended to the people of the United

States that at their weekly assemblies, in their accustomed

places of public worship, they shall offer up their

prayers for these inestimable blessings, that they may

supercede spiritual consolations in behalf of all those who

have been brought into affliction by the casualties and calamities

of war and civil strife, and that they may speedily result in the restoration of peace, harmony,

and unity throughout our borders, and hasten the establish-

ment of fraternal relations among all the countries of the

Earth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and

caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 10th day of April, in the

year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and

[x.] Sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United

States the Eighty-sixth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

Wm. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.

The following orders were issued to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 10, 1862.

To the Military Secretary of the Department.

See: You are directed to stop all telegraphic communi-

cations to the Philadelphia Inquirer until satisfactory proof is

furnished to this Department, that the recent publication re-

specting operations by the Army of Yorktown were duly

authorized.

You will proceed to Fortress Monroe and make arrange-

ments to enforce the order of this Department.

Yours truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec. War.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 10, 1862.

Orders: That all applications for passes by newspaper ed-

itors at correspondents be referred to Col. Edwards S. San-

ford, Military Secretary of the Department, and be subject

to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by this

Department.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 10, 1862.

EMANCIPATION IN THE DISTRICT.

It is now hoped that the bill emancipating the

slaves within the District of Columbia will become a

law this week. After postponing the Pacific

Railroad bill till next Thursday, the House went into

Committee of the Whole, and by a stout and con-

tinually increasing majority voted to lay aside bill

after bill preceding the Emancipation measure on the

Calendar, and took that up. Two speeches were

made before adjournment, neither of which dis-

cussed the topic nominally under consideration. No

one seems to desire to speak on the bill, and it will

probably be reported by the Committee to the House

to-morrow, and passed at once upon the operation of

the previous question.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary Seward is not going to Corinth, or the

scene of any other Western victories.

RHODE ISLAND UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island, will be elected

United States Senator from that State. He goes to

Yorktown to-morrow.

CONNECTICUT UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The Connecticut men here report Senator Dixon's

re-election as certain. There is no opposition to him.

THE TAX BILL.

The Tax bill reached the Senate to-day. The Fi-

nance Committee will hold its first meeting to-

day.

CONFIRMATION OF BAYARD TAYLOR'S NOM-

INATION.

Bayard Taylor was to-day unanimously confirmed

New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXII. NO. 6,558.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1862.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

LATEST FROM YORKTOWN.

THE ENTHUSIASM OF THE TROOPS.

THE REBELS CONCENTRATING IN FORCE.

THEY WILL SOON HAVE 100,000 MEN

500 Guns in their Fortifications.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 10, 1862.

The Old Point boat has arrived.

The news of the capture of Island No. 10 caused

great rejoicing and enthusiasm.

The storm still continued, but had somewhat

abated toward evening.

Reports from the army represent our brave forces

being exposed undisturbed, and meeting it with

characteristic ingenuity in the way of improvised

shelter. The enthusiasm and anxiety to meet the

enemy was unabated, and confidence in Gen. Mc-

Clellan was unshaken. Though the storm at this

time is unfortunate, the time has not been lost, and

the retreat of Magruder and his forces or their defeat

is about as certain as any possible future event.

The prospect of clearing up in the belief that sunshine

and the Meridian will come together. All seem con-

fident that she will be captured or sunk if she comes

out.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 10, 1862.

The latest news received from Cherrystone reports

everything quiet in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe.

A strong wind was blowing, and the sea running

very high.

Senator Foster received to-day a note from Dr.

Lyman in which he said Senator Wilson's 2nd Mas-

sachusetts Regiment, and Martin's Battery did

bravely yesterday. No regulars could have done

better; cool, collected, and determined, they will

make their mark at the right time. Two of the bat-

tery were killed, three wounded, and eight of the

regiment wounded.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, April 9, 1862.

The weather still continues unfavorable for mil-

itary operations. It has been raining for nearly two

days. The creeks are very much swollen, and the

low grounds are covered with water, making the

roads almost impassable for empty wagons.

Information received shows that the Rebels have

a force of 60,000, which is rapidly being added to by

troops from the neighborhood of Richmond, which is

one day from Yorktown by railroad and river, they

having four steamers and sixteen transports in use,

and by the time the roads are in condition for

the Union army to move, the Rebels may be able to

meet them with 100,000 men.

The flower of their army, with the best arms, are

in a strongly entrenched position. Previous to the

troops occupying the present position, the military

authorities had no means of ascertaining the extent

of the Rebel works. Information obtained through

deserting contrabands and other sources show that

the enemy have nearly 500 guns, some of them of the

largest caliber. The Rebel General Johnston, with

some of his forces, has arrived and taken command

in person, showing that they intend making a de-

termined resistance to the advance of our troops at

every point. Their intrenchments extend entirely

across the Peninsula, from the James to the York

River.

The cheering news from the Western Department

arrived here to-day, and our troops are wild with

enthusiasm over the result, and are anxious to be led

to achieve similar deeds of valor.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LEXINGTON, Va., Sunday, April 6, 1862.

The results of the day's operations, in themselves,

are not important. But when we later from them,

as we are compelled to do, that the position of the

enemy, which we now confront, as to strength, is

one of first magnitude; that the works before which

the Union forces now lie form a link in the chain of

fortifications stretching across the Peninsula, at the

narrowest place, between York to James River,

their left resting on Yorktown; that this line, beside

being one of the greatest strategic importance to the

enemy, is in its topography one of remarkable

strength; that the labor of thousands of men, directed

by first-class engineering skill, for nearly a year, has

been devoted to making it stronger; I say, viewing

the results of the operations of the day as establishing

these stern realities, they cannot be said to be other-

wise than very important.

At the earliest stages of the war this line—the

strategic line, to which, let me say, in my letters

from Fortress Monroe, as early as April last, I un-

dertook to draw the attention of the Government

and the country, as I have repeatedly since done,

was seized on by the Rebels, because it stretched across

the most natural route to Richmond, its ends resting

on the two principal rivers navigable almost

to the center of the State of Virginia. The

distance from York to James river here is be-

tween seven and eight miles. The surface

of the country, though generally very level, at

quite regular intervals is broken by deep

ravines, through which flow sluggish and insignifi-

cant streams, widening frequently into deep and im-

penetrable marshes. A neck of land with these

characteristics is susceptible in the highest degree of

military defense. The peninsula itself is largely

covered by the forest, generally pine, with here and

there the oak, the elm, and other heavy tim-

ber. More than one-half of the distance—

twenty odd miles—our forces have marched

since they left Hampton has been through this

forest, the exception being patches of

farm land, many of them cleared by the earliest set-

tlers of the Virginia Colony, and, I presume, in no

instance as lately as forty years ago. To di-

verse from the old routes up and down the peninsula

would generally be to plunge into the heavy wooded

country, intersected with swamps and other natural

impediments. These routes necessarily converge as

the peninsula narrows, and, as if to leave little to

engineering skill to render the line one of vast

strength in a military sense, nature has given to the

topographical characteristics to which I have al-

luded. The Army of the Potomac having chosen this

route to go to Richmond, halts in three columns before

the works which the enemy have constructed on this

narrow line. As it is the progress of the corps

d'armee commanded by Gen. Keyes I am to narrate,

I will confine myself to that column. Its route lies

up the York River. Young's Mills, which was

evacuated as we approached, is a position which the

enemy evidently intended to hold—at any rate, at

which to make a stand for a time—a position where

five thousand men might have made work

for four times their number. But, instead

of defending this position, the enemy fell back

half a dozen miles to the much stronger one

at Lees Mills, on Warwick River, which the

Union forces reached yesterday morning, and which

it is very evident they intend to defend resolutely

with a large force, which has been augmented since

our arrival. The position is about two miles from

James River, and about six miles from Yorktown,

and somewhat lower down on the peninsula than the

latter place. Warwick River, deep and narrow,

makes up from James River, its head being further

toward the peninsula—a lagoon, rather, with bold

banks in spots; for the rest, swamps. According to

present information, the enemy have here two

works or forts, beside extensive rifle-pits, stockade

and other devices, all on the west or upper side of

the stream and ravine. In the rear is a wood, in

front an open space of from twelve to fifteen hundred

yards; on the sides woods, thickly studded with

undergrowth. On the enemy's right and our left,

the ravine broadens, and into a marsh, with trans-

THE BATTLE AT PITTSBURG

Our Loss Officially Reported at 7,000.

The Loss of the Enemy Much Greater

GENERAL BRAGG REPORTED KILLED.

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE CAPTURED.

ESCAPE OF GEN. PRENTISS.

Detailed Account of the Fighting.

DESPERATE ONSLAUGHT BY THE REBELS.

Gallant Stand by Our Inferior Numbers.

Their Crushing Charges When Re-enforced.

GREAT HAVOC AMONG THE REBELS

THEIR DEFEAT AND UTTER ROUT.

CAIRO, Thursday, April 10, 1862.

Our loss at the sanguinary battle near Pittsburg,

Tenn., is officially reported to be 7,000 killed and

wounded. The loss of the enemy is much greater.

They were utterly routed, after the most determined

and desperate resistance, on the second day. Albert

Sydney Johnston's body was found on the field after

the Rebels had run and left everything calculated to

impede their flight. Gen. Halleck has just left here

for Pittsburg.

An arrival from Pittsburg Landing says that the

Rebels, in making the first attack on Sunday morn-

ing, carried the Stars and Strives, and wore the

Union uniform.

Gen. Bragg is reported to have been killed. Pro-

visional Governor Johnson of Kentucky is wounded,

and was taken prisoner.

It is stated that Gen. Prentiss escaped in the con-

fusion of the Rebels' retreat on the second day's

fight.

Our total loss is about 7,000. This is the estimate

of the military commanders who were in the engage-

ment. Of this number about 2,000 were taken pris-

oners, the balance are killed and wounded in the

usual proportions.

Gen. Wallace of Illinois was reported dead, as it

was thought impossible that he could live. He was,

however, living on Wednesday, and improving. He

was shot in the back of the ear, the bullet coming

out of his nose.

Gen. Halleck passed Cairo to-day, en route for

Pittsburg Landing.

Five thousand prisoners are expected to arrive

here to-night, from Island No. 10.

Every preparation is being made here for the re-

ception of our wounded from Pittsburg.</